



ABOARD the H.M.S. van Speyck, 108 boys, girls and instructors from Stuyvesant College in Curaçao arrived in Aruba Oct. 18 for a three day visit. At left the warship nears the wharf in Oranjestad. Below they tour Lago's Main Shops.

ABORDO di H.M.S. van Speyck, 108 mucha homber, mucha muher y instructor di Stuyvesant College na Curaçao a yega Aruba Oct. 18 pa un bishita di tres dia. Banda robes e bapor di guerra ta acerca waaf na Oranjestad. Abao nan ta bishita Main Shops.

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Lago Declares Extra Thrift Plans Contribution

More than 6900 employees who participate in the Lago Thrift Foundation, Overseas Thrift Plan and Officers Provident Fund will benefit from the company's additional contribution announced this week. Over Fls. 3 million will be shared by more than 99 per cent of Lago's employees who are participants in the thrift plans.

The largest number of employees who will benefit from the extra contributions are in the Lago Thrift Foundation where 6089 will receive additional credits.

The amount shared by each employee varies according to the amount the employee has put into the thrift plan savings during the past year. Of the more than 99 per cent who participate, 89 per cent contribute 10 per cent of their salary each pay period. These employees, an overwhelming majority, will receive from the company the equivalent of 6½ per cent of their normal earnings.

The Fls. 3 million figure is in addition to the amounts contributed each pay period by the company to each participant's thrift account.

Each employee who is in the plan will have credited to his thrift account a fixed sum of Fls. 25 plus 65 cents for each guilder he contributed, or 312, plus the Fls. 25 fixed sum, of Fls. 337. Added to the regular monthly amounts, this makes a total of Fls. 481 that the company has added to his savings over the past year.

For example, a man making Fls. 400 a month, with 10 per cent of his pay going into the plan, has contributed Fls. 480 in a year. At the same time the company's regular contribution of three per cent has added Fls. 144 to this employee's savings during that time. Now, as an additional company contribution, this man gets 65 cents for each guilder he contributed, or 312, plus the Fls. 25 fixed sum, of Fls. 337. Added to the regular monthly amounts, this makes a total of Fls. 481 that the company has added to his savings over the past year.

Fls. 1500 Contributed To Relief Committee

Lago employees, rising to the aid of their flood-ravaged neighbors, contributed Fls. 15,000 to the Employee Relief Committee last week. This money and contributions that came in after the initial announcement were given to the Aruba Helps Aruba Relief Committee.

Lago ta Declara Contribucion Extra Den Thrift Plan

Mas cu 6900 empleado cu ta participa den Lago Thrift Foundation, Overseas Thrift Plan y Officers Provident Fund lo recibí beneficio di contribucionnan extra di Compania cu a worde anuncia e seman aki. Mas cu Fls. 3 millioen lo worde parti door di mas cu 99 por ciento di e empleadonan cu ta participanten den e thrift planman.

E cantidad mas grandi di empleadonan cu lo recibí beneficio di e contribucionnan extra ta den Lago Thrift Foundation den cual 6089 miembro lo recibí credito adicional.

E cantidad parti pa cada empleado lo varia dependiendo ariba cuanto cada empleado a contribui den su thrift plan durante aña pasa. Di e mas cu 99 por ciento cu ta participa, 89 por ciento ta contribui 10 por ciento di nan sueldo cada periodo di pago. E empleadonan aki, cu ta den mayoria enorme, lo recibí for di compania e equivalente di 6½ por ciento di nan sueldo normal.

E Fls. 3 millioen aki ta en adicion na e sumanan cu ta worde contribui cada periodo di pago door di Compania na credito di cada participante.

Cada empleado cu ta participa den e plan lo recibí un suma fijo di Fls. 25 y ademas 65 cents pa cada florin cu el a contribui den e plan durante aña pasa.

Por ehemplo, un homber cu ta gana Fls. 400 pa luna y cu ta contribui diez por ciento di su pago den e plan, lo a contribui Fls. 480 den un aña. Na mes un tempo contribucionnan regular di compania di tres por ciento lo a agrega Fls. 144 na reserva di tal empleado. Awor, como un contribucion adicional di compania, e empleado aki ta recibí 65 cents pa cada florin cu el a contribui, esta 312, ademas e Fls. 25 fijo, of total Fls. 337. Conta hunto cu contribucionnan regular mensual

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Vote Dec. 8, 9, 10

Non-National Group Loses One LEC Seat

A reduction in Lago's non-national forces, caused by the company's commitment to a policy of maximum national employment, has altered the relative percentage of the two employee groups to the point that non-national employees will lose one seat on the Lago Employee Council and national employees will gain one in the annual election next month.

The current council is made up of five national and three non-national representatives. When the council is installed following the Dec. 8-10 balloting, there will be six national and two non-national representatives.

Representation on the council is based on each group's percentage of the total staff and regular employee force exclusive of confidential, administrative employees; supervisors; Lago Vocational School students and temporary employees.

Under the terms of the Working Agreement, the council is composed of eight members each of whom represents 12½ per cent of the total eligible staff and regular employee group. At the time of the 1953 LEC election, national employees composed 65.77 per cent, non-national employees 34.23 per cent.

This percentage entitled non-national employees to three representatives. Under the terms of the Working Agreement, a percentage total over one-half of the required 12½ per cent of the entire eligible employee group was rounded up to give the non-national employees an additional representative.

By Oct. 1 of this year — the calculating date set in the Working Agreement — the cut-back in non-national forces had reduced that group to 27.47 per cent of the total eligible group and raised the national forces to 72.53 per cent.

By that date the non-national percentage was eligible for two representatives but — because it was not over one-half of the 12½ per cent required for an additional representative — was not eligible for three.

As a result of the representation

(Continued on page 2)



Newsman, Doctors First Medical Center Visitors

Employees, Families, Public To Tour Dispensary Replacement Nov. 14-18

Lago's new Employee Medical Center, a Fls. 700,000 project devoted to daily employee care and constructive medicine, will make its debut Nov. 11 when newsmen and a group of Aruba doctors tour the building which will replace the present dispensary.

The following day the Lago Employee Council, the Special Problems Advisory Committee and the Foreign Staff Advisory Committee will take guided tours through the center.

The one-story, T-shaped structure will be open for inspection by other employees, their families and the general public from the 14th to the 18th. The next three days will be used to move records, equipment and furniture from the present dispensary and the center will go into operation Nov. 22 as one of the most modern industrial medical installations in the Caribbean.

With 12,000 square feet of floor space, the center is larger than the 18-year-old dispensary it replaces and will provide — where the former dispensary did not — medical attention for women employees.

How, When to Visit New Medical Center

The new Employee Medical Center will be open for inspection by Lago employees, their families and the general public from Nov. 14 through Nov. 18. Hours will be 2 to 4:30 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

Visitors' passes will be available at the Main Gate. Pedestrians will be given passes at the Lago Police Department office. One-trip stickers will be attached to the windshields of automobiles carrying visitors. Visitors' cars will be accommodated in the center's parking lot.

It is air-conditioned throughout, has such innovations as a soundproof, shielded room for hearing and electrocardiograph examinations, is equipped with its own telephone exchange and has one section specially equipped to handle emergency cases.

The center's front door faces the Main Gate road. Inside is a combination lobby-waiting room. Patients will report to a record desk at the left of the waiting room and be directed to the proper clinic by a receptionist stationed next to the record desk.

The center includes four clinics. Three will be used for day-to-day care of refinery employees. The fourth has been equipped to implement the Medical Department's long-range program of "constructive medicine."

In this clinic physicians will conduct their toxicological examination of employees engaged in such work as lead burning and light ends handling, pre-employment physical examinations, periodic health examinations and special problem or restricted duty cases.

Dr. R. Turfboer, assistant to Chief Center Physician Dr. R. F. Brace, is now in the United States taking advanced courses in psychosomatic medicine, a science which treats with bodily symptoms of mental — rather than physical — disturbances. Dr. Turfboer will handle the special problem cases in the preventive medicine program.

The center also includes a phar-

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No Need for Payday Poverty

Some Lago workers are returning home penniless on payday. These men are primarily losing their wages through excessive drinking. They are being "rolled" — stripped of their cash — while unconscious, losing it carelessly while under the influence of alcohol or spending it all on drinking bouts.

Seven Lago employees reported the loss of their wages to San Nicolas police following one recent payday. All told the same story. Each man, headed home with his pay in his pocket, stopped for a drink. One drink led to another. The second led to a third. Their memory of specific events began to fade. Eventually each told of waking up in a doorway or alley, his money gone.

Carelessness with money is not confined to payday, nor is excessive drinking. One man, who had received his termination settlement that day and cashed the check, was picked up intoxicated from the gutter by San Nicolas police and found to have Fls. 11,000 in his pocket.

Another man, picked up the same day in the same condition, had over Fls. 8000.

The consequences of drunken carelessness are obvious. Families of these men, to whom a drink is more important than safeguarding their money, are forced to scrape along on a depleted budget. Others face the loss of the security toward which they have worked for years.

One precaution may put an end to the increasing number of cases of payday poverty: Take your money home before you do anything else.

Bo Por Jega Cas cu Bo Pago

Algun empleado di Lago ta jega cas sin placa ariba dia di pago.

E hombernan aki ta perde nan sueldo primeramente pa motivo di bebemento demasiado. Nan ta worde hortá — of sea robá — ora nan ta for di tino, perdiendo esaki bao influencia di alcohol of gastando den paranda di bebemento.

Siete empleado di Lago a reporta perdida di nan placa na poliz di San Nicolas despues di un reciente dia di pago. Tur a conta e mes storia. Cada uno di nan, na camina pa cas cu su sueldo den saco, a para tuma un bitter. Uno a bira dos. Di dos a bira tres. Nan memoria a cumenza nubla. Eventualmente cada uno a spierta dilanti porta of canto di camina, su placa a bai.

Tratamento sin cuidao cu placa no ta socede solamente ariba dia di pago, y ni tampoco bebemento demasiado. Un homber, kende a recibí su pago di retiro e dia y a cobra e check, a worde hayá door di poliz di San Nicolas borachi canto di camina y nan a descubri cu den su saco el tabatin Fls. 11,000.

Un otro homber, hayá e mes dia den un condicion similar, tabatin mas cu Fls. 8,000.

E consecuencianan di bebemento demasiado ta evidente. Familiaran di e hombernan aki, pa kende un bitter ta mas importante cu percuracion pa nan placa, ta haya nan mes obligá di sigui lucha den necesidad. Otro mester enfrenta perdida di e seguridad pa cual nan a traha tanto anja.

Un medida por pone un fin na e creciente cantidad di perdida di placa ariba dia di pago: Hiba bo sueldo cas promer bo haci nada otro.

Votadornan ta Haya Tempo Liber Dia di Eleccion pa Staten

Empleadonan cu tin derecho di vota den eleccion di dia 15 di November pa Staten di Antillas Holandes lo worde duná tempo liber cu pago pa cumpli cu e funcion civico aki.

Pa obtene derecho ariba e privilegio aki, empleadonan mester psee carchinan oficial di vota y mester ta traha un periodo di trahao estableci den dia entre 8 a.m. y 6 p.m. — e oranan oficial di vota — ariba 15 di November. Empleadonan cu ta cai den e categoria aki lo worde dispensá for di trabao pa dos ora consecutivo di trabao cu mantencion di pago completo.

E tempo liber aki ta worde geplan door di cada departamento en relacion cu necesidad di trabao y, en cuanto posible, conveniencia di e empleado.

Cada departamento, di acuerdo cu ley, lo pone ariba su borchí di anuncio un lista di tur su empleadonan conoci como votador y e oranan durante cual cada uno ta bai vota.

Empleadonan cu ta munstrá incorrectamente of kende su nomber no ta inclui ariba e lista ta keda avisá pa presenta nan carchi oficial di vota na nan superioran. Esakinan lo haci e arreglonan necesario.

E lista lo keda ariba e borchí for di Nov. 8 te Nov. 15, inclusivo. Empleadonan cu tin cualkier pregunta tocante tempo liber pa votamento mester tuma contacto cu nan superioran.

Oranan di Consulta Pa Hospital ta Cambia

Cu entrada di Nov. 15, oranan di consulta na clinica general pa familia na Lago Hospital lo ta: Dialuna pa Diasabra — 8 a.m. te 10:30 a.m.

Oranan di servicio ariba Dia-domingo y dianan di fiesta ta keda mescos — 10 a.m. te 11:30 a.m.

Marijuana User Dangerous, Medical Director Warns

Editor
Aruba Esso News
Dear Sir:

Recently, the harmful drug known as marijuana has become the subject of much discussion in Aruba. Its illegal possession, transportation and use by smokers has led to convictions in the Court of First Instance and jail sentences for a number of persons including four employees of the Lago Oil & Transport Co., Ltd.

The offenses against the law are important but the very severe effects on the individual smoker of marijuana and the very brutal crimes which the marijuana smoker may commit while under the influence of marijuana are far more important to the individual and to the residents of this island.

Since marijuana and its effects are not well known to most people, I believe that the following information concerning marijuana will be of much value to your readers.

Marijuana is made from the leaves of a plant known as Cannabis Sativa and is smoked in the form of cigarettes. The same drug is known in many parts of the world as "hashish." The plant is a weed which grows readily in warm and semi-warm climates without cultivation. It requires no special preparation or processing in being converted from the simple plant leaf to the dangerous and intoxicating simple cigarette.

For these reasons, the control of the growth, distribution and use of marijuana is very difficult for government and law enforcement agencies. The ordinary citizen, therefore, legitimately becomes a controlling agent and has a personal responsibility to destroy all known Cannabis Sativa plants and a moral obligation to report to lawful agencies the known handling or smoking of marijuana.

The use of marijuana is dangerous to the individual and to the community. It may be eaten or it may be smoked. When eaten, the effects are the same as when smoked but the action of the drug on the person is much slower than when smoked.

The most rapid effects from marijuana are obtained by smoking the drug and inhaling the smoke. When marijuana smoke is inhaled, the dangerous effects from the drug may develop so rapidly that the individual is intoxicated before one single cigarette has been smoked.

Even a very small quantity of marijuana may produce severe symptoms of intoxication, raving fits and the desire to commit serious crimes. The marijuana smoker loses control of his muscles so that he cannot make normal movements. His heart beat is increased, he has a ringing sensation in his ears, his head feels full of "heat," he may become dizzy and he develops the feeling of cold in the hands and the feet.

With increasing amounts of marijuana smoke, he will become severely ill, vomit, and finally go into a restless sleep accompanied by very strange and fantastic dreams.

The effects of marijuana on the smoker's mind are more serious than the effects on his body. In the early stages, the marijuana smoker will develop an unnatural feeling of light-heartedness and personal importance. After this there follows a period of mental excitement which leads to uncontrolled and senseless laughter, wild and false sensations and severe confusion as to time and space.

The smoker's hearing is particularly affected and sounds and voices are distorted and magnified. Ideas and thinking become greatly confused. The passing of only a few minutes often seems like the passing of many hours. The marijuana victim loses all personal control over his will power and his actions.

In the later stages of marijuana intoxication, the victim has "spells" or raving fits. He has hallucinations and illusions, completely false and

Four Employees Found Guilty in Drug Case

Aruba police wound up a two-year investigation last month when they secured convictions against eight men for selling or using marijuana. Four of the men were Lago employees. They have been discharged for violating a posted offense.

Police said the convictions broke up a ring which had been selling "several hundred cigarettes a month" throughout the island. Found guilty in the Court of First Instance, the men were sentenced to from one to six months.

It was late 1952 when police officials first suspected marijuana — known in the Far East as "hashish" and found in the hemp-like Cannabis Sativa bush — was being smoked here.

They arrested several young men for starting savage, unprovoked fist fights. The police thought at first the men were intoxicated, but could find no evidence they had been drinking.

Called in to quell several more brawls, the police began to suspect — from the savagery of the assaults — that the attackers were using narcotics. They asked the Lago Medical Department to examine several suspects and, though no evidence admissible in court was found, the medical reports tended to confirm their suspicions.

The police then opened an exhaustive investigation. They compiled a file of those arrested for fighting. "Repeaters" on the list were followed. Police discovered cigarettes could be purchased on street corners, in bars, from shift men in dark alleys. Analysis showed them to be marijuana. Then the police got a break.

They arrested a 22-year-old youth, a one-time resident of Colombia, on a burglary charge. Under questioning, he admitted he had staged the theft to get money for marijuana cigarettes.

Questioned further, he admitted he had once grown the plant in Colombia, rolled the ground-up leaves into cigarettes and shipped them to Aruba for sale.

Police checked his story and found that marijuana cigarettes were still being smuggled into the island by crew members of the sailboats which ply between Colombia and Aruba. The sailors sold the cigarettes to "shovers" for 50 cents each. They in turn sold them to users for Fls. 1 each, a 100 per cent profit on each cigarette.

Certain that marijuana was being smuggled into the island, the police questioned the most frequent offenders in their file of fighters. Some of them, caught with the tell-tale cigarettes in their possession, confessed.

Their statements led to the crack-up of what police termed a "well-organized ring that, it is believed, had between 50 and 100 regular customers."

The men were convicted under a Netherlands Antilles law which is based on an international narcotics-control agreement. Under the law those arrested in connection with narcotics may be jailed immediately and — unusual in the Netherlands Antilles penal code — are not eligible for bail.

Maximum punishment for a first conviction on a narcotics charge is four months in jail or a Fls. 1000 fine. Second offenders are left to the mercy of the court.

untrue, which are so terrifying to him that he may run wildly about, fight with people, commit brutal attacks against people and may even kill his best friend. In this advanced stage of marijuana intoxication, the smoker loses all memory of what he has done and does not recall the brutal and hideous crimes which he may have committed. When the effects of intoxication wear off and his normal mind returns to him, he still must be responsible for the crimes and sadness which he has created.

The marijuana smoker is especially dangerous when driving an automobile since he has no sense of distance, direction or speed and lacks the coordination of his muscles necessary for driving. The marijuana smoker is equally dangerous to fellow employees in a location such as our refinery where his uncontrolled and maniacal actions may lead to explosions, fires and the breaking of safety rules established by the company for the protection of employees and equipment.

When it is realized that an otherwise normal employee may go for a few minutes to a toilet or locker room, smoke one or more marijuana cigarettes while therein and return to his job completely changed to the status of an incoordinated, mentally disoriented and sometimes maniacal employee, the serious dangers of marijuana should become very plain to you as a reader of this letter.

The Medical Department has been asked about the treatment of a marijuana smoker. Since marijuana does not produce an addiction such as morphine, opium, etc., no treatment is necessary for the marijuana smoker. He needs only to stop smoking marijuana cigarettes! If he stops smoking marijuana cigarettes, there

will be no ill effects to him as an individual and he will return quickly to the normal and decent person he used to be.

A serious warning to marijuana smokers is the following: It is a fact that while the marijuana smoker may stop smoking marijuana at any time without harm to him, the continued use of marijuana will lead to narcotic addiction. After a period of time, marijuana no longer gives the user the fantastic and unnatural sensations he desires and so he begins to use heroin, morphine and other opium derivatives.

He then becomes a true narcotic addict and from this condition, recovery is the rare rather than the usual end result.

Yours very truly,
R. C. Carrell, M.D.
Medical Director

LEC Seat Lost

(Continued from page 1)

change, voters this year will elect four national, no non-national members of the council.

Up for contention will be seats vacated by Council President J. Erasmus, Vice-President F. H. Ritveld and Member G. Giel, who complete their two-year term Dec. 31, and the national seat created by the shift in employee percentage.

No non-national member will be elected, though candidates for first alternate to the non-national side of the council will be nominated for a by-election to be run in conjunction with the regular election. Non-National Representatives G. E. S. Straughn and S. E. Howard each have one year to serve. The third non-national representative on the current council, B. K. Chand, completes his term Dec. 31.

Humador ta Perde Control

Director Medico a Bisa Usador Di Marijuana ta Peligroso

Redactor
Aruba Esso News
Distinguido Señor:

Recientemente, e perjudicial narcotico conoci como marijuana a bira obheto di hopi discusion na Aruba. Su posesion ilegal, transportacion y uso door di fumadornan a conduci na conviccionnan den Corte di Promer Instancia y sentencionnan di prison pa algun persona incluyendo cuatro empleado di Lago Oil & Transport Co., Ltd.

E ofensanan contra ley ta importante pero e efectonan muy serio ariba e humador individual di marijuana y e crimenan sumamente brutal cual e humador di marijuana por comete a lantras bao influencia di marijuana ta mucho mas importante pa e individuo y pa residentenan di e isla aki.

Como marijuana y su efectonan no ta bon conoci na majoria hende, mi ta keu cu e siguiente informacion tocante marijuana lo ta di mucho valor na bo lectornan.

Marijuana ta trahá di foyonan di un mata conoci como Cannabis Sativa y ta wordo huma den forma di cigarra. E mas narcotico aki ta conoci na hopi parti di mundo como "hashish." E planta ta un mata cu ta crece den climanan calor of semi-calor sin cultivacion. E no ta requeri preparacion special of proceso den su cambio for di un simple foyo pa e peligroso y intoxicante cigarra.

Pa motibonan aki, control di crecemento, distribucion y usamento di marijuana ta masha dificil pa go-

bierno y instancianan di enforza ley. E ordinario ciudadano, pesey, ta bira legitimamente ta bira un instancia di control y tin un responsabilidad personal pa destrui tur matanan Cannabis Sativa y un obligacion moral pa reporta na agencianan di ley tur casonan di tratamiento y humamento di marijuana cu el sabi.

Uso di marijuana ta peligroso pa e individuo y pa comunidad. E por wordo comi of huma. Ora come'le, e efectonan ta mescos cu ora hume'le pero accion di e narcotico ariba e persona ta mas gradual cu ora hume'le.

E efectonan mas rapido for di marijuana ta wordo obteni door di huma e narcotico into inhalacion e huma. Ora huma di marijuana wordo inhalá, e efectonan peligroso di e narcotico por desaroya asina rapido cu e persona ta embriagá promer cu el caba di huma un cigarra henter.

Hasta un cantidad masha chikito di marijuana por produci serio symptoma di embriaguez, delirio y e deseo pa comete horrendo crimen. E humador di marijuana ta perde control di su musculo asina cu el no por haci movernen controlá. Su batimento di corazon ta subi, el ta haya un fluitmento den oreja, su cabez ta manera "cayente" paden, su cabez por cuminza draai y el ta haya un sentimento di frio den su man y pianan.

Cu mas huma di marijuana, el ta bira severamente enfermo, braak, y por fin bai un sonjo intranquil acompañá pa sonjonan masha stranjy y fantastico.

E efectonan di marijuana ariba

mente di e humador ta mas serio cu e efectonan ariba su curpa. Den promer fasenan, e humador di marijuana ta desaroya un sentimento innatural di corazon liher y importancia personal. Despues di esaki ta sigui un periodo di excitacion mental cu por causa harimento sin control y por nada, sensacionnan bruto y falso y severo confusion en cuanto ta tempo y distancia.

Tendemento di e humador particularmente ta wordo afectá y zonido y voznan no ta klink real. Ideanan y pensamiento ta confundi. Pasamento di solamente algun minuut ta manera cantidad di ora. E victima di marijuana ta perde tur control personal ariba su poder di voluntad y su accionnan.

Den e subseguente fasenan di intoxicacion di marijuana, e victima ta consecui ilusionnan delirios. El tin hallucinacion y ilusionnan, completamente falso y unreal, cual ta asina horrible pe cu el por corre pa loco, bringa cu hende, comete atakenan brutal contra otro y hasta por mata su mehor amigo. Den e fase avanzá aki di embriaguez, e humador ta perde memoria completo y no por recorda e brutal y horrendo crimen cu el por a comete. Ora e efectonan di intoxicacion reduci y su tino normal regresa, sin embargo, ainda el mester para responsable pa e crimenan y tristeza cu el por a causa.

Particularmente e humador di marijuana ta peligroso ora el ta corre un auto pasobra el no tin realizacion di distancia, direccion of velocidad y ta falta e necesario coordinacion di

musculo pa corre. E humador di marijuana ta mes tanto peligroso pa companjeronan di trabao den lugarnan manera nos refinaria unda su accionnan sin control y delirios por causa explosion, candela y violacion di reglanan di seguridad estableci door di compania pa proteccion di empleadonan y herment.

Ora hende realiza cu un empleado normal por bai algun minuut den un excusado of cuarto, huma uno of mas cigarra marijuana y regresa na su trabao cambia henteramente den un estado di un empleado incoordiná, disorientá mentalmente y algun vez delirioso, anto e serio peligranon di marijuana mester ta claro na bo como un lector di e carta aki.

Departamento Medico a wordo puntrá tocante tratamiento di un humador di marijuana. Como marijuana no ta produci un vicio manera morphine, opio, etc., tratamiento no ta necesario pa e humador di marijuana. Solamente el mester stop di huma cigarra marijuana! Si el stop di huma e cigarrianan aki, lo no tin ningun mal efecto na dje como individuo y el lo bolbe liher na e estado anterior di persona normal y decente.

Un serio spiertamento na humadornan di marijuana ta lo siguiente: Ta un hecho cu mientras e humador di marijuana por stop di hume'le tur ora sin mal efecto ariba dje, e uso continuo di marijuana ta hiba na vicio narcotico. Despues di un periodo di tempo, marijuana no ta duna e usador mas e sensacionnan fantastico y innatural cu el ta desea y anto el ta cuminza usa heroin, morphine y otro derivato di opio.

Anto el ta cria un berdadero vicio narcotico y for di e condicion aki, recuperacion ta stranjy y no e costumario resultado final.

Dr. R. C. Carrell,

Sinceramente,

Director Medico

4 Empleado a Wordo Sentencia Pa Marijuana

Poliznan na Aruba a conclui un investigacion di dos anja luna pasá ora ocho homber a wordo hayá culpable na bendemento of usamento di marijuana. Cuatro di nan tabata empleado di Lago. Nan a wordo kitá for di trabao pa cometeneto di un grave ofensa.

Poliznan a declara cu e conviccionnan a kibra un ring cu tabata bendiendo "varios cientos cigarra cada luna" den henter e isla. Hayá culpable dilanti Corte den Promer Instancia, e hombernan a wordo sentenciá for di uno te seis luna di castigo.

Tabata na fin di 1952 ora oficialnan di poliz a sospecha marijuana originalmente. Esaki ta conoci den Lejano Oriente como "hashish" y ta un mata.

Nan a aresta varios hoben cu a principia algun peleanan salvaje sin ningun provocacion. Promer poliznan a kere cu nan tabata bao influencia, pero nan no por a haya evidencia cu nan a bebe.

Ora poliznan tabata wordo yamá pa caba mas peleanan, poliznan a cuminza sospecha — for di brutalidad di e eventonan aki — cu e atakadornan tabata usa narcotico. Nan a pidi Departamento Medico di Lago pa examina varios hende bao sospecho y, maske ningun evidencia admittible den corte a wordo descubri, e reportajenan medico tabatin inclinacion pa confirma nan sospecho.

Anto poliznan a cuminza cu un investigacion intensivo. Nan a compila un archivo di esnan deteni pa bringamento. "Repetidornan" a wordo sigui. Poliznan a haya sabi cu cigarrianan por a wordo cumprá na skinanan di caya, den barnan, for di hombernan sospechosos. Un analysis a muntra cu nan tabata marijuana. Anto poliz a haya e oportunidad.

Nan a aresta un hoben di 22 anja, un anterior residente di Colombia, ariba cargo di robo. Den verhoor el a admiti cu el a comete e ladronisia pa haya placa pa cumpra cigarra marijuana.

Ora nan a puntre'le mas leuw el a admiti cu un tempo el tabata cultiva e mata aki na Colombia, lora e foyonan na cigarra y manda nan Aruba pa vende.

Poliznan a check su storia y a descubri cu ainda cigarra marijuana tabata drenta aki pa contrabanda pa medio di tripulantenan di barconan di bela cu ta tira viaje entre Colombia y Aruba. E tripulantenan tabata vende e cigarrianan pa cincuenta cents pa uno. E hendenan cu ta cumpra e cigarra tabata vende nan na usadornan na razon di Fls. 1 pa uno, un ganashi di 100 por ciento ariba cada cigarra.

Siendo segur cu marijuana tabata drenta aki pa contrabanda, poliznan a interroga e mas frecuente ofensornan ariba nan lista. Algun di nan, cogi cu e cigarra den nan posesion, a admitti.

Nan declaracionnan a resulta den loke poliznan a yama "un ring bon organizá cu, segun creencia, mester tabatin entre 50 y 100 cliente regular."

E hombernan a wordo sentenciá ariba base di un ley den Antillas Holandes cu ta basá ariba un tratado internacional pa control di narcotico. Segun e ley esnan arestá en concecion cu narcotico por wordo imprisoná mes ora y — desconoci den codigo penal Antillas Holandes — no ta eligible pa libertad bao fianza.

Castigo maximo pa di promer conviccion ariba un cargo narcotico ta cuatro luna den prison of un boet di Fls. 1000. Ofensornan pa di segunda vez ta keda entregá na clemencia di e corte.

Malcolm, Locker, v/d Arend Help Brazil, Japan Refineries

Three Lago employees will be on hand when a new refinery in Brazil and a hydroformer in Japan go on stream early next year.

J. F. Malcolm, assistant division superintendent in the Mechanical Department, left Oct. 30 for Cubatao. Hendrik van den Arend, shift fore-

Fls. 100,000,000 refinery which will do visbreaking, reforming and thermal cracking of light and heavy gas oil.

Mr. van den Arend, a veteran Cat Plant supervisor, will serve as a stillman during the "come up" of the hydroformer. During his four-to-five-month loan period he will also serve as an instructor in cracking operations. The refinery is located some 300 miles south of Tokyo.

Hospital Clinic Hours Changed

Effective Nov. 15, service hours at the Lago Hospital general family clinic will be:

Monday through Saturday — 8 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.

Sunday and holiday services hours remain unchanged — 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

October Rain Was Heaviest In 25 Years

Last month more rain fell on Aruba than in any October since 1929, Lago laboratory records showed. A total of 9.18 inches, much of it concentrated in the week following hurricane "Hazel's" passage, was recorded in the laboratory's rain gauges.

The heaviest rainfall in any previous October occurred in 1933 when 6.67 inches were reported.

Last month's total was not the largest since the laboratory started totaling rainfall in 1929, however. In November, 1944, the gauges showed a whopping 12.10 inches.

Other near-record rainfall months were November, 1938, when 11.85 inches fell and December, 1950, which had 11.92 inches. The 25-year average for October was 1.98 inches up to this year. The lightest October fall occurred in 1940, .21 inches.

Voters To Receive Time Off During Legislative Election

Lago employees qualified to vote in the Nov. 15 election of the Legislative Council of the Netherlands Antilles will be granted time off with full pay to perform this civic function.

To be entitled to this privilege, employees must have official voting cards and must be working an established day shift between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. — the official voting hours — on Nov. 15. Employees falling into this category will be excused from work for two consecutive working hours with full pay.

This time off will be scheduled by each department in relation to the work load and, to the extent possible, the convenience of the employee.

Each department, in accordance with law, will post on its bulletin board a list of all known qualified voters and the hours each is scheduled to go to the polls. Employees who are not correctly listed or who are not listed at all are advised to present their official voting cards to their foremen. The foremen will make the necessary arrangements.

This list will be posted from Nov. 8 through Nov. 15. Employees who have any questions regarding the time off for voting procedure should contact their supervisors.

ONE Humble Oil Co. and two Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) employee relations executives, on a tour of Caribbean operations, visited Lago last month. R. H. Horton (right), Humble's employee relations manager and W. B. Maloney (center), of Jersey Standard's employee relations department, look over a Public Relations Department display with R. W. Schlageter, assistant department manager. Behind Mr. Schlageter is O. E. Gredler, of Jersey Standard's employee relations department.



H. v/d Arend



J. F. Malcolm



H. V. Locker

man in the Process Department, left Oct. 23 for Tokyo. On Nov. 13, H. V. Locker, assistant division superintendent in Process, will leave for Cubatao.

Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Locker have been loaned for six months to Petrobras, a Brazilian government company which is building a 45,000-barrel-a-day refinery at Cubatao.

Mr. van den Arend has been loaned to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. which is building a hydroformer at its Wakayama refinery.

Mr. Malcolm will serve as an advisor on mechanical and maintenance organization to Col. Jacinto Monteiro, superintendent of the Brazilian refinery which is located some seven miles from Santos.

Mr. Locker will serve as a technical consultant to Col. Monteiro during the initial operation of the





THE LLAMA, tireless Andean beast, serves the present day Indian as faithfully as it did his forefathers centuries ago.

E LLAMA, un indescansable animal di Andes, ta sirbi e Indian di awendia mes fiel cu e tabata sirbi su antecesornan.



MACHU-PICCHU, the roofless capital of the Inca Empire, was built with stones so perfectly fitted no mortar was needed.

MACHU-PICCHU, e capital sin dak di Imperio di Inca, tabata trahá cu piedra poní asina perfectamente cu no tabatin mester di kalki.

As a continent South America has a distinctive type of charm developed over centuries of full and rich living. The southern continent abounds in a type of history unlike that of the other five. This distinctive charm, unparalleled history, lends a fabulous atmosphere to the entire continent. Taken country by country, each presents a past most fascinating — almost unbelievable; a future of tremendous potential development.

Verification of this might well begin in Peru — historically speaking, as rich a country as can be found in the Western Hemisphere. One whose past has for years challenged the endeavors of historians and archeologists, been subjected to minute scrutiny by determined students and an object of fascination to wide-eyed, almost unbelieving tourists.

For in Peru can be found Cuzco, known as the "archeological capital of South America" and the only city in the continent where may be seen evidence of the meeting of two worlds; Machu-Picchu, the magnificent stone city that is Inca architecture at its best, and Lima, capital of the country and city of one million inhabitants.

A city of Spanish colonial pomp, centuries old temples, colonial mansions, row after row of silver shops, catas and combs and legends galore is the capital of Peru. But while it is steeped in touches of the past to which it attaches much importance, Lima, nevertheless,

less, does not live in the past.

It remains united with its glorious heritage and is proud of it, but not to the degree that would impede progress. For in Lima one can see the most modern and imposing structures rising in the foothills of the Andes while standing in a romantic balcony once used by gracious señoritas of the 18th century.

Lima — much like the country of which it is the capital — is beyond comparison.

Peru, bordered north, northeast and east by Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil; southeast and south by Bolivia and Chile and west by the Pacific Ocean, is able to trace its history back approximately to 700 B.C. An advanced social order, the one best known, developed about the 11th century in what some historians refer to as the Sixth Peruvian Epoch.

This order — which was the result of the Inca tribe's domination — continued its development through the 16th century and was still advancing when crushed by Spanish conquistadors. The social order, was the fabulous Inca Empire — the Empire of the Sun.

Superlatives are required when referring to the ancient Inca Empire because of its advanced civilization and immense wealth. Operating from their capital in Cuzco, the Incas ruled what is now Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador and parts of Colombia, Argentina and Chile. Their leader was the Inca, Son of the Sun. Adoration of the sun is still part of the religious rites of many Peruvians today as attested by sun idols adorning several inland temples.

Under the rule of the Inca and the sun, it was believed that everyone was born to a definite station. The members of the empire worked at their particular stations as best they could for the Inca. Almost no one suffered pangs of jealousy, malcontent or professional injustice at the hands of a compatriot. Each worked without thoughts of advancement, for there was none.

No one ever contemplated improving his lot since under the Inca system no one ever wanted for anything. The Inca saw to that.

All members of the empire had a specific duty. And duties under that advanced civilization could have meant working in the fields of economics, agriculture, political or social systems, engineering and metallurgy.

Under their notable system of economics everything in the empire was accounted for. Statistics were kept by means of cords of different colors knotted to represent numbers. This procedure has also been attributed by some historians certain mnemonic qualities of practical value in the absence of a written language.

With this simple-sounding yet complicated device the welfare of the entire empire's populace was recorded. Everyone labored at his particular task and produced for the Inca and his court, for himself and to fill the storage bins against a poor harvest. Complete prosperity was maintained by exchanging produce, materials and talent throughout the empire. If one section had what another didn't, exchanges would be made to insure all subjects the necessities of life. And under the Inca regime it was a peaceful and complete life that seemingly knew no ire or want.

High on the list of Inca accomplishments were feats in architecture, engineering and metallurgy. As architects, Inca ruins in Cuzco, Machu-Picchu, Pisac, Ollantaytambo, Pachacamac and hundreds of other sites have long astounded tourists and students of the arts. Tremendous temples stand majestically, defying explanation of how they were constructed.

Temple walls in Cuzco stand today as solidly as they did hundreds of years ago. It is interesting to note that many of these walls and foundations were constructed of tremendous black stones weighing as much as 15 tons each and fitted so perfectly that the thin edge of a razor blade cannot be slipped between boulders.

These same structures have withstood the violent land convulsions and upheavals of Peru's many earthquakes while later period construction — some on these very same Inca foundations — have crumbled.

The ruins of Machu-Picchu, sometimes referred to as the "Lost City," are marvels of Inca architecture. This roofless city is made up of magnificent pieces of architecture in forms of temples, two-story buildings with imposing stoops and staircases, terraces, walls, utility buildings, and buildings of scientific nature such as a solar observatory where Inca astrologers measured the year and tracked the passing celestial bodies. Constructed entirely of stone, this greatest of all Inca archeological finds was uncovered by Yale University Professor Hiram Bingham in 1911.

One of the marvels of the Inca Empire that remains today and, in some cases, is still used, is the irrigation system that honeycombs the Andes. The Incas raised their crops and tended their herds in the valleys and steep mountain passes. They farmed on terraces running up the sides of the mountains and irrigated by the extensive channels cut through the terrain. Because of their length and distribution they are considered works of marvel as are so many examples of Inca architecture and engineering.

In metallurgy as in all other fields the Incas were amazingly advanced. The Inca knew the secrets of mining and the extraction of mineral from ore. Inca silversmiths and goldsmiths had no peers. All reaches of the Empire of the Sun and particularly its Cuzco capital were lavishly decorated with gold and silver.

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THE Aymara Indian inhabits the Lake Titicaca region.

INDIANAN di tribo Aymara ta biba den region di Lago Titicaca.



THE CHURCHES of Peru are masterpieces of beauty. A typical church facade is this one in Arequipa built about 1750.

E MISANAN di Peru ta obranan maestral di belleza. Un gever tipico di misa ta esaki na Arequipa trahá na mas of menos 1750.



A COUNTRY of tremendous potential, Peru has modern cities, ore-laden mountains and fertile jungle. Show UN are Lima at night, the 22,334-foot Huascaran Mountain and Aguayita River jungles.

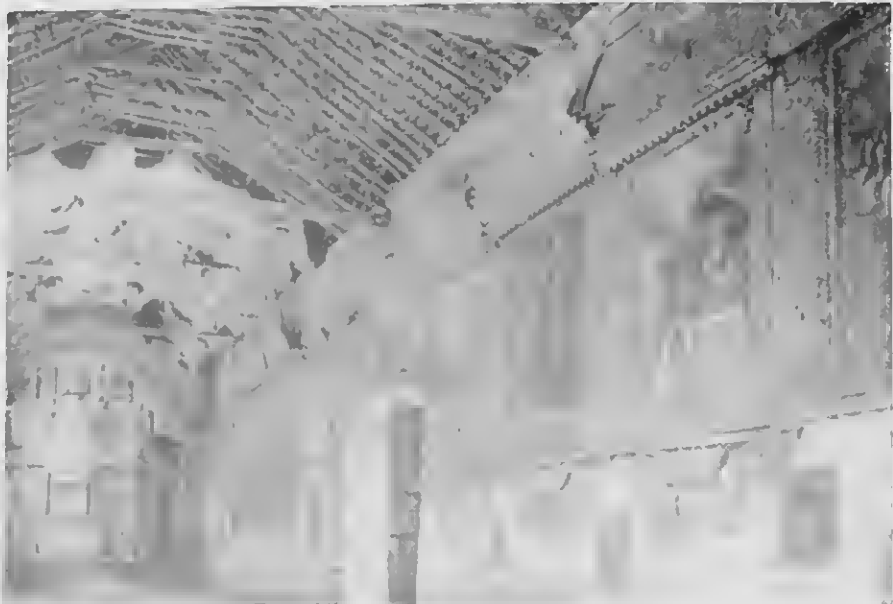


Quechua Indian chief.
hefe indio aki di tribo.

Peru erful past- future

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BUILT early in the 17th century, this Jesuit temple shows the rich, colonial paintings that adorn many of Peru's churches.

TRAHA na principio di siglo 17, e templo di Jezuita aki ta munstra e bunita pinturanan colonial cu ta dorna hopi misanan di Peru.

line. These same 13 were listed by Pizarro as founders of Lima.

Before the capital's founding, however, Pizarro accomplished a feat shrouded by mystery. He entered Peru in 1532 and with some 200 men conquered an empire composed of ten million and guarded by veteran armies. The Spaniard had firearms and horses, both never before seen by the Incas, but, it would seem hardly advantage enough for 200 to offset ten million.

It wasn't. There were other reasons. It was partly due to internal warfare with Atahualpa's sovereignty being contested by his brother, Huascar. It is also believed that the Indian people did not show any real interest in fighting. For the vast majority, the arrival of the "conquistadores" could only mean a change of masters. With a past that involved numerous wars, many of the Indians conquered earlier by the Incas watched the approach of the Spaniard with attitudes mixed with fear (at the sight of impressive bearded supermen or semidivine creatures riding animals never seen before and using unbelievable firearms) and indifference (as to the possibility of a change in sovereignty which could not improve their own state of subordination).

The Inca lost much of his treasure to the Spaniard, but legend also has it that much was destroyed and hidden by members of the race. Of the hidden treasures, stories popularly circulated throughout Peru have many fabulous caches stowed away in the highest reaches of the Andes and under constant guard by descendants of the first Inca family charged with the treasures' safekeeping. Among these hidden treasures is the Inca's ransom. The legend of the Inca ransom is typical of the many, many intriguing stories of Lima and Peru.

With the conquest of the Inca Empire by Pizarro, he kidnapped the chieftain, Atahualpa. The ransom was a large room filled with gold and silver the height of Atahualpa's chest. The Incas quickly rounded up the needed amount of precious metals and were in the process of delivering the fabulous load when they learned the Spaniard had killed their leader. The ransom quickly became another treasure the invading foreigner did not get.

With the Inca Empire under control, Pizarro selected the left bank of the Rimac River for his capital. This was the beginning of Lima. The year: 1535. One of his first moves was to build "La Casa de Francisco de Pizarro." The beautiful, imposing government palace now occupies the exact location where Pizarro built his home. The original structure, enlarged with the accretions of Peru, served as the palace for viceroys for more than 300 years.

Pizarro next started the construction of the Cath-

dral of Lima on the west of the main plaza, now known as the Plaza de Armas. The original cathedral begun by the Spanish soldier of fortune was razed and another constructed on the same site. It too was razed and in 1657 the Cathedral that now stands on the plaza was started. It seems fitting that the remains of Pizarro enclosed in a glass crypt should lay in the Cathedral on the site he chose for Lima's first Christian house of worship.

Lima's founder actually saw very little of Lima's growth. Pizarro lived by the sword and so he died. He was killed in 1536, one year after the city's establishment. Befitting his character, he made his end historically dramatic. As Pizarro descended a stairway in his two-story home, he was accosted by enemies who, so the legend relates, raced across the plaza and into the ruler's home.

Their number was 10, but Pizarro still managed to kill two before succumbing to the rain of blows. As he slumped to the floor he cried, "Jesus." On the bloody floor he traced a cross with his fingers, kissed it and fell dead.

Over the next three centuries Lima and Peru experienced relative comfort and peace. During the 17th century pirates riding Pacific waters made Callao, the major port of Peru, a regular raiding stop; so much so that Duke de la Palata, viceroy at the turn of the 18th century, had a wall constructed around Lima to fend off pirate advances.

During this period, Lima lived in colonial — and romantic — pomp. Each viceroy concentrated on building and usually the construction program began with a church. While Lima has been referred to as a City of Kings, it might just as easily be called the City of Churches. There are over 150 churches, almost entirely of Roman Catholic faith.

Every church in Lima is breathtaking. In addition to large main alters at the head of the churches, they all have series of altars on each side. Untold amounts of gold and silver adorn altars that sometimes extend as high as 50 feet. In one church stands a large statue of the Virgin. The statue has over 50 dresses that are constantly changed and cared for by a woman parishioner charged with this duty.

So fabulous are the jewels that adorn the Virgin's robes that the figure is rolled into a room to the rear of the altar. Here it spends the nights while guarded by a male parishioner who sleeps in the room. This same church has a silver cross that stands approximately two and one-half feet high and is filled with diamonds. Such la-



BULLFIGHTING holds a high place in Peruvian spectator sports. Shown is Lima's Plaza de Ocho built in 1785 by Viceroy M. Amat.

TOREAMENTO ta ocupa un lugar halto den deporte Peruano. Munstrá aki ta Lima su Plaza de Ocho trahá na 1785 door di Viceroy M. Amat.

vish appointments are the rule, not the exception, in Lima's many churches.

It was in the 16th century that the first book and newspaper were printed in South America. Publication took place in Lima. The book was "Pragmatica" and the newspaper, the famous "Diario de Lima."

And so it was until the beginning of the 19th century when upon the Peruvian scene entered the two South American liberators, Generals Jose de San Martin and Simon Bolivar.

The liberation movement in South America developed toward the end of the 18th century. After years of smoldering it flared openly on May 25, 1810, in Buenos Aires. Under the leadership of San Martin, an Argentinian, the revolution spread through Chile and Peru. From the north came Bolivar. Both men drove their forces toward Lima, the center of Spanish rule. San Martin proclaimed Peru's independence July 28, 1821. Bolivar led the emancipation struggle to a victorious end in 1924.

From the time of its independence, Peru's leaders have concentrated on developing the country's productivity in an effort to support a rather fragile economy.

To this date, Peru's world-wide trade picture is unfavorable as imports outweigh exports, but there is a marked tendency throughout the present year towards a balance of trade.

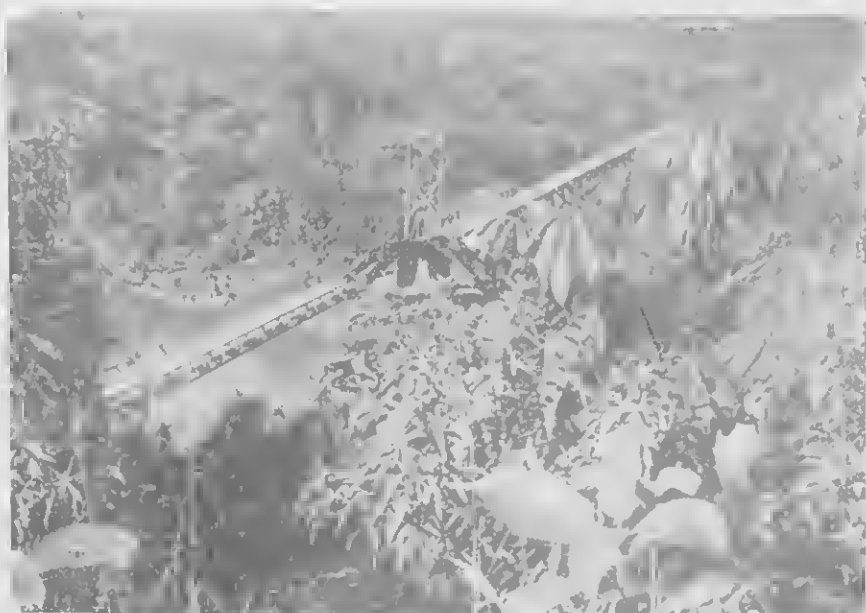
Peru is endowed with an abundance of natural resources, but

(Page 6)



INDIAN women carry children and goods on their backs.

MUHERNAN Indian ta carga yiu y otro articulo ariba lomba.



UN PAIS di tremende potencia, Peru tin ciudadnan moderno, seroenan yen di erts y mondinan fertil. Lima exhibi den anochi, e Seroc Huascaran di 22,3334-pia y mondinan di Rio Aguaytia.



THE CATHEDRAL of Lima is one of the oldest temples of Christian worship. Its site was selected by Francisco Pizarro.

E CATHEDRAL di Lima ta un di e m'sanan mas bieuw di adoracion Cristian. Su sitio tabata selecta door di Francisco Pizarro.

Fls. 400 Top Award

Fls. 1660 Prize Shared By 31 Employees with Ideas

Thirty-one employees had ideas accepted last month and as a result of their thinking shared in Fls. 1660 that meant awards from Fls. 20 to Fls. 400. F. Croes of Mechanical — Yard was the man who took down the top award. His accepted suggestion to construct two new 20-inch manways on evaporation towers in 9, 10 and 12 visbreakers earned him Fls. 400.

Other high awards went to Mrs. N. Willems-Dirkmaat, former Executive Office employee, Fls. 300; S. L. DeWeese of Mechanical Administration, Fls. 200, and R. Martin, Mechanical Administration, Fls. 100. Other winners follow:

Accounting Department	
A. G. Zeppenfeldt	Fls. 20
Executive	
N. Dirkmaat (Miss)	Fls. 300
B. Meyer (Mrs)	Fls. 30
C. V. Watkins	Fls. 30
Marine Department	
J. S. W. Rudd	Fls. 25
Mechanical Department Administration	
S. L. DeWeese	Fls. 200
Mech. - Field Coord. - Install tray supports in towers.	
R. Martin	Fls. 100
I. K. - Safety - Publicize certain items shown in 1953 Safety Annual Report.	
T. P. Viapree	Fls. 25
D. G. Leide	Fls. 25
A. J. C. Brouwer	Fls. 20
Carpenter	
M. Adams	Fls. 30
Electrical	
G. Arends	Fls. 25
Garage	
M. Krozendijk	Fls. 20
T. Lattig	Fls. 20
Instrument	
H. G. Violenus	Fls. 60
P. - Cracking - Reseal pitch fuel gauges with water instead of glycerine during Gen. Insp.	
C. Geerman	Fls. 25
Machinist	
J. S. James	Fls. 50
Mech. - Machinist - Improved system of releveling pumps & other equipment.	
Paint	
C. Romney	Fls. 20
Yard	
F. Croes	Fls. 400
Construct two new 20" manways on evap. tower 9, 10 & 12 Vis. Units.	

CYI Award Helps Holland Household

Mrs. Nellie Willems-Dirkmaat, former Executive Office employee, is busily furnishing part of her Roermond, Holland, home with the profits of an idea she first coined last year. In fact, the current profit was in the form of a supplemental award received in Holland "to my great surprise," wrote Mrs. Willems-Dirkmaat.

It was the former Miss Nellie Dirkmaat, stenographer II, who received an initial award of Fls. 600 for suggesting a change in the handling of committee minutes. A year later the Dutch housewife Mrs. N. Willems-Dirkmaat received a supplemental award of Fls. 300. "I never expected this award. It will be used to help furnish my home."

If the company continues to benefit from an original idea, the CYI program is set up to pass along supplemental awards to the suggestor regardless of affiliation or location.

Process Department	
A. R. de Barros	Fls. 50
Mech. - Garage - Cranes - use "Steel Horse" boom supports.	
J. N. Thijsen	Fls. 25
S. B. Sutherland	Fls. 20
Cracking	
S. Pingal	Fls. 20
L.O.F.	
C. Vrolijk	Fls. 20
Technical Service Department Engineering	
O. M. Lasser	Fls. 20
Process Design	
J. B. Lopez	Fls. 30
J. V. Ellor	Fls. 25
Utilities	
W. E. Alberga	Fls. 50
Mech. - Electrical - Install ground detector at gasoline pumphouse east bus feeder.	
J. V. Eder	Fls. 30
K. Somara	Fls. 25
Fire	
A. J. Creft	Fls. 20

Three Incumbents, Two New-Comers On Park Board

Three incumbents and two new-comers were elected to two-year terms on the Lago Sport Park Board last month. The incumbents were H. S. Figueira, Damian Tromp and Jose La Cruz. Newly-elected were Adriaan W. (Janny) Brokke and Anthony Perrotte.

Mr. Figueira drew 1749 votes, Mr. Tromp 1572, Mr. La Cruz 1385, Mr. Brokke 1186 and Mr. Perrotte 1181. Vernon T. Morgan, with 1162 votes, was elected alternate.

Other members of the board are R. E. A. Martin, Juan Briezen, Andres Geerman, Raymundo Kemp and Mateo Reyes. Their terms expire Nov. 1, 1955.

3 Presente Miembro, 2 Nobo Eligí den Sport Park Board

Tres miembro actual y dos nobo a sali eligi pa termino di dos anja den Lago Sport Park Board luna pasá. E miembronan reeligi tabata H. S. Figueira, Damian Tromp y Jose La Cruz. Miembronan nobo eligi tabata Adriaan W. (Janny) Brokke y Anthony Perrotte.

Sr. Figueira a haya 1749 voto, Sr. Tromp 1572, Sr. La Cruz 1385, Sr. Brokke 1186 y Sr. Perrotte 1181. Vernon T. Morgan, cu 1162 voto, a worde eligi como reemplazo.

Otro miembronan di e board ta R. E. A. Martin, Juan Briezen, Andres Geerman, Raymundo Kemp y Mateo Reyes. Nan termino ta caba Nov. 1, 1955.

Thrift Plannan

(Continua di pagina 1)

di compania, esaki ta alcanza un total di Fls. 481 cu compania a agrega na reserva di tal empleado durante aña pasa.

Tanto empleadonan di refinaria como di marina ta recibí beneficio di distribucion di tal creditonan. E plan ta duna empleadonan un medio pa spaar regularmente, y na mes tempo esaki ta aumenta nan reserva considerablemente pa medio di e sumanan cu compania ta agrega.

Defending Champions Upset



METAL TRADES, 1953 champion of the Lago Sport Park annual Knock-out Football Tournament, got bumped last week when it lost — 4 to 2 — to Carpenter-Paint. Here the Metal Trades goaltender, a substitute, makes a diving block of a Carpenter-Paint scoring try by Alejandro Tromp. Other tournament results to date are Machinist 1, Electrical 0; Pipe 4, Process 1.

METAL TRADES, campeón pa 1953 di e torneo anual di eliminacion di futbol bao auspicio di Lago Sport Park Board a worde derrotá siman pasá perdiendo 4-2 contra Carpenter & Paint. Aki e keeper di Metal Trades, un invaller, ta tira un vitval di un esfuerzo di Carpenter & Paint pa score door di Alejandro Tromp. Otro resultadonan di e torneo te awor ta Machinist 1, Electrical 0; Pipe 4, Process, 1.

Manera pa bo Bishita Centro Medico Nobo

E Centro Medico nobo pa empleadonan lo ta habri pa inspeccion door di empleadonan di Lago, nan familiarnan y publico en general for di Nov. 14 te Nov. 18. Horanan lo ta 2 pa 4:30 p.m. y 6 pa 8 p.m.

Permisionan pa bishitantenan lo ta disponibel na e Main Gate. Hendenan canando lo worde duná permiso na oficina di Lago Polies. Permiso pa auto, cu ta bon pa un hiaha so, lo worde poni ariba windshield di autonon cu ta transporta bishitantenan. Autonon di bishitantenan lo worde acomoda den e stand-plaats di e Centro.

Tres Empleadodi Lago Lo Juda Refinerianan Den Brazil y Japon

Tres empleado di Lago lo ta presente ora un refinaria nobo na Brazil y un hydroformer na Japon habri operacion na principio di otro anja.

J. F. Malcolm, assistant division superintendent den Mechanical Department, a sali Oct. 30 cu destino pa Rio de Janeiro. Hendrik van den Arend, un shift foreman den Process Department, a sali Oct. 23 pa Tokyo. Ariba Nov. 13, H. V. Locker, assistant division superintendent den Process, lo sali pa Rio.

Sr. Malcolm y Sr. Locker a worde prestá pa seis luna na Petrobras, un compania di gobierno Brasileiro cual ta traha un refinaria cu capacidad di 45,000 barril pa dia na Cubatão.

Sr. van den Arend a worde prestá na Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. cual ta trahando un hydroformer na su refinaria di Wakayama.

Sr. Malcolm lo funciona como asesor tocante organizacion mecanico y di manutencion na Col. Jacinto Monteiro, superintendente di e refinaria Brasileiro cual ta estableci como siete milla for di Santos.

Sr. Locker lo funciona como conserjero tecnico na Col. Monteiro durante operacion inicial di e refinaria di Fls. 100,000,000 cual lo haci visbreaking, reforming y thermal cracking di gas oil liher y pisá.

Dos empleado di e refinaria na Cubatão actualmente ta tumando entrenamento na Lago.

Sr. van den Arend, un veterano den Cat Plant, lo funciona como stillman durante "subimento" di e hydroformer. Durante su periodo di prestamo cual ta cuatro pa cinco luna el lo actua tambe como instructor den operacionnan di cracking. E refinaria ta estableci na un distancia di mas of menos 300 milla sur di Tokyo.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE: 5-room concrete house at 119 Lagoville, Contact E. M. Cowie at this address or the Esso Dining Hall. Reasonably priced.

October 18
RAYNES, Cecil F. - Mech. Machine - A daughter, Lucie Miriam
BROWN, Joseph A. Cold Storage: A daughter, Sheryl Yvonne

Peru - Land of Intrigue

(Continued from page 5)

its workers are handicapped in reaching these resources and in subsequent transportation of products. This is due to the topography consisting of desert, mountains and forest. The desert of Peru lines the coast; next comes the tremendously high Andes which make up about 40 per cent of Peru; then the densely wooded jungle comprising some 57 per cent of the country. Transportation must wind over, around and through the mountains and plow along crude jungle roads.

The Peruvian government is making strides to open up the jungle regions with extensive roads through the mountains. Most notable of these projects is the Trans-Andean Highway which provides a connecting link over the mountains to Lima.

The mining industry has long been Peru's main support. With the exception of platinum and tin, the country abounds in precious metals. It is fourth in world production of gold and silver while first in South America and for many years has been the world's leading vanadium producer. The Andes are dotted with mining concerns that represent capital from all over the world.

Mining doesn't hold a monopoly in the Andes. Quite important to Peru is the wool industry. High in the moun-

tains herders tend their alpaca flocks. This superior quality silky wool is in demand throughout the world. It brings high prices and Peru is, for all intents, the only exporter of this wool.

The oil industry has long been of considerable importance since oil is still available for exportation. National requirements, however, now absorb most of the country's production. Interest in the oil industry's future is rising fast these days. Around 18 oil companies have concessions, the most active being in Peru's northern coastal region. Under recent promulgated oil legislation applications for concessions have totalled more than eight million hectares. About a million and a half hectares of oil concessions are located in the Sechura Desert. This area is a jejune region in northern Peru. It extends some 135 miles along the coast and about 35 miles inland at one point, being limited by the Andes on its northern and eastern sides. Exploratory drilling is being carried on in the Sechura Desert by several companies.

Mention cannot be made of Peru's industries without including guano. Rich in nitrogen and used world-wide as fertilizer, it is the excrement of birds originally from sub-Artic regions. These birds find the islands off the coast of Peru ideal. What makes

it so desirable is the cold Humboldt Current which comes from the Antarctic and chills the western coast of South America as well as holding off rain. Then too, tremendous banks of anchovy provide the birds with food. And so the birds come, the guano continues, and Peru yearly exports millions of tons of fertilizer.

The most important part of Peruvian economy is agriculture. Large sugar and cotton plantations dot the countryside along with farms providing the two chief export products. Tea, tobacco, coffee wheat and rice are also produced in large quantities.

It's a fast growing country. It is one that has the resources with which to grow and the people vigorous enough to develop with the country and aid its growth. It's a pleasant country. Peru and Peruvians are pleasantly united with their romantic past. They cling to it while moving steadfastly forward.

Peruvians are carefree people and extremely friendly. They are much like Peru's climate. Although its latitude would dictate otherwise, it is never hot, never cold because of the Humboldt Current. Year round it is always pleasant and agreeable.

Schedule of Paydays

Semi-Monthly Payroll	
Oct. 16 - 31	Monday, Nov. 8
Monthly Payroll	
Oct. 1 - 31	Tuesday, Nov. 9



October 9	
SELOTERDIK, Edward A. - Cracking: A son, David Sylvester	
DE CUBA, Miguel E. - Machine: A son, Wilfred	
PASKEL, Francisco R. - Accounting: A son, Albetico Dionisio	
October 10	
WINTERDAAL, Geronimo - C&LE: A son, Luis Beltrant	
QUANDUS, Aloysio - Welding: A daughter, Olga Luciana	
October 11	
ALBERS, Alejandro P. R. - Marine: A son, Alex George Michael	
THEYSEN, Juan - Marine Office: A daughter, Marlen Coromoto	
WEBSTER, John A. - Acid & Edel.: A daughter, Yvonne Patricia	
ROZENBERG, Anselita M. - Mech. Yard: A daughter, Erica Lolwina	
October 12	
RIDDERSTAAT, Jacobo - Drydock: A daughter, Monica	
HERNANDEZ, Eusebio - Mech. Pipe: A daughter, Reina Francisca Mariana	
October 13	
DIRKSZ, Silvano - Mech. Yard: A son, GUMBS, James R. - Col. Serv.: A daughter, Marcia Angela	
October 14	
FREDERICK, Percy - Shipyard: A son, Gregory Michael	
October 15	
GOEDBLOED, Dr. Christaans - Medical: A daughter, Judith Elizabeth	
SCHMIDT, Paul A. - Mech. Yard: A daughter, Pauline Alice	
RAS, Florito - Rec. & Ship: A son, Remigio Robert	
TROMP, Narsasio - Mech. Boiler: A daughter, Elvia Violeta	
DE CUBA, Antonio M. - Mech. Yard: A daughter, Edna Theresa	
BARRY, Kilson - C&LE: A son, Rupert Vincent	
October 16	
QUASHIE, Thomas - L.O.F.: A son, Curtis Ambrose	
CROES, Nibio - Laundry: A son, Mario Enrique	
October 17	
FORTUNO, Edmond H. P. - Mech. Garage: A daughter, Mercedes Maria	

Centro Medico Nobo Lo Habri Nov. 22

Centro Medico Empleadonan nobo, un proyecto di Fls. 700,000 dedica na cuida diario di empleadonan y experimentacion den hygienia industrial, lo haci su debut Nov. 11 ora periodistanan y un grupo di doctor di Aruba bishita e edificio cual lo reemplaza e presente dispensario.

E siguiente dia Lago Employee Council, Special Problems Advisory Committee y Foreign Staff Advisory Committee lo bishita e centro.

E edificio di un piso, den forma di letra T, lo ta habri pa otro empleadonan y publico general for di dia 14 pa 18. E siguiente tres dianan ta worde usá pa muda records, herment y muebla for di e dispensario actual y e centro lo cuminsa traha Nov. 22 como e instalacion medico industrial mas moderno den Caribe.

Cu 12,000 pia cuadrá di espacio di vloer, e centro ta mas grandi cu e dispensario di 18 anja cu e ta reemplaza y lo ofrece — mientras e anterior dispensario no tabata ofrecé — atencion medico na empleadonan femenina.

E ta henteramente aire-condicionado, tin tal novedadnan manera un apartamento encerrá cu no ta permiti zonido penetra pa audio research y testnan di electro-cardiograph, tin su mes sistema di telefon y tin un seccion equipá specialmente pa trata easonan emergente.

Porta adilanti di e centro ta cara pa camina cu ta bai pa Porta Mayor. Paden tin un combinacion lobby-sala di spera. Pacientenan lo reporta na un mesa banda robes di e sala di spera y lo worde dirigi pa e propio clinico door di un recepcionista sintá canto di e mesa di record.

E centro ta inclui cuatro clinico.

Tres ta worde usá pa cuida di dia en dia di empleadonan den refinaria. E di cuatro a worde equipá pa implementa e programa ariba termino largo di Departamento Medico den terreno di "medicina constructivo."

Den e clinica aki doctornan lo conduci estudionan toxicologico den tal asuntunan manera kinamento di chumbo y trahamento cu productonan liber, examinacionnan physico promer cu emplea, examinacionnan promer cu operacion y easonan cu ta presenta problemanan special.

Dr. R. Turfboer, assistant chief eater physician, awor ta na Estados Unidos tumando cursonan avanzá den medicina psychosomatico, un ciencia relacioná cu enfermedad causá mas tanto pa condicionnan mental cu physico. Dr. Turfboer lo trata tambe e easonan special den e programa di medicina preventivo.

E centro ta contene tambe un pharmacía, oficinanan pa e nueve doctornan y un nurse cabezante, 12 lugar di examinacion, banjo y lugar di warda paña pa personal di e centro, un laboratorio, un cuarto pa X-ray cu un kamber seur archivonan, un kamber di operacion chikito, un cuarto pa psycho-terapia, un libreria y cuartonan pa paciente sosega.

E clinica pa muher, na punta zuid di e edificio, lo tin un entrada separá. E clinica banda di nord di e edificio, cu un entrada pa ambulancia,

ta equipá pa trata desgracianan di gas, acido y otro easonan emergente.

Color di e edificio ta berde, blanco y crème. Azulejo ceramico pa muraya y di rubber pa vloer ta usá henter su grandi pa facilita mantencion y hacimento limpi. E bankinan di sinta tin cushinchi ariba nan.

Ademas di Dr. Brace y Dr. Turfboer, e centro lo tin como personal ocho otro doctor, 14 nurse, dos empleado di pharmacía, cuatro empleado di laboratorio y cinco hende pa tene e lugar limpi.

Medical Center

(Continued from page 1)

macy, offices for nine doctors and a supervising nurse, 12 examination booths, showers and lockers for dispensary personnel, a laboratory, an x-ray room with adjoining dark room and record files, a small operating room, a physio-therapy room, a library and patients' rest rooms.

The women's clinic, located at the southeastern end of the building, will have a separate entrance and waiting area. The northwest end of the building, with an ambulance entrance, is equipped to handle gas, acid accident and other emergency cases.

The color scheme of the building is green, white and cream. Ceramic wall tile and rubber floor tile are used throughout to facilitate maintenance and cleaning. Waiting benches are cushioned.



Laboratory

Laboratorio



Clinical unit

Clinica



Examination rooms

Kambenan di examinacion



X-ray facilities

Facilidadnan di X-ray



THE MEDICAL CENTER: The main entrance is in center foreground. Door at right leads to constructive medicine clinic.

CENTRO MEDICO: E entrada mayor ta den centro adilanti. Portabanda drechi ta conduci pa clinica di medicina constructivo.



THE LOBBY: Center background is the records desk and receptionist's post where patients will report for clinic assignment.

E LOBBY: Den centro patras ta keda e records desk y mesa di e recepcionista unda pacientenan lo reporta y for di unda nan ta worde dirigi pa e clinicanan.



WITH K. H. Quick, assistant manager of Jersey Standard's Overseas Personnel Office and his son, Kurt, as guides, Hendrik and Loreto go sightseeing in Rockefeller Plaza.

CU K. H. Quick, sub-gerente di Oficina di Personal Ultramar di Jersey Standard y su yiu, Kurt, como guia, Hendrik y Loreto ta pasea ariba Rockefeller Plaza.



HENDRIK and Loreto are pictured with Mr. Quick and his son before St. Patrick's Cathedral, the largest Roman Catholic church in America and a highlight of their visit.

HENDRIK y Loreto ta munstrá hunto cu Sr. Quick y su yiu dilanti St. Patrick Cathedral, e misa catolico mas grandi na America y un evento importante di nan bishita.

LVS Boys' Life Typical U.S.

Books, A Game, A Dance

Lago's 1954 scholarship winners — Hendrik Bareno and Loreto Kock — are busy these days living the lives of American schoolboys. Five days a week, morning and afternoon, they're attending classes in the Allentown (Pa.) High School.

School nights, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Forgan, they're preparing their lessons for the next day. But the purpose of the scholarships — to make the boys better-rounded individuals — would not be served if all their time was taken up by schoolwork.

To get their year's study off on the right foot, Lago sent Hendrik and Loreto to the States almost two weeks before school was slated to start. In New York they forgot schoolbooks and studies and went 'out on the town' — saw the Yankees play, sailed around Manhattan, dined out, took in several shows.

And now, though they've settled down to a more academic routine, their days are still organized to allow ample time for recreation and other interests. In these pursuits they are helped by the Forgans, who serve as their foster-parents, the school and various Allentown organizations.

Theirs is a typical high school youth's existence. Classes all week, but on the weekends a school football game, a church dance, a classmate's party. A couple of hours after school they work out at the YMCA or attend a meeting of the high school Mathematics Club. Occasionally they attend a movie, or spend a night in front of the Forgan's television set.

This life is a distinct change from their earlier years in Aruba, but it is a life which will send them back to their native island better able to cope with the problems of their developing adulthood.

Bukinan, Weganan, un Baile

E ganadornan di beca di estudio pa 1954 — Hendrik Bareno y Loreto Kock — den e dianan aki ta bibando bida di mucha hombernan Americano di school. Cinco dia pa siman, mainta y tramerdia, nan ta atende school na Allentown (Pa.) High School.

Anochi, na cas di Sr. y Sra. Frank Forgan, nan ta prepara nan lesnan pa e siguiente dia. Pero intencion di e beca — pa haci e hobennan mehor desaroya — lo no ta cumpli si nan pasa tur nan tempo na school.

Pa un bon principio di nan anja di estudio, Lago a manda Hendrik y Loreto Estados Unidos casi dos siman promer cu school a habri. Na Nueva York nan a lubida bukinan di school y estudio y a bai keiro — nan a mira Yankees hunga, a nabega rond di Manhattan, a come afor, a presencia varios show.

Y awor, maske nan a costumbra cu un rutina academico, ainda nan dicianan ta organiza pa permiti bastante tempo pa recreacion y otro asuntonan. Den contemplacion di e obhetonan aki nan tin familia Forgan como nan guardiante, e school y varios otro organiazacion di Allentown.

Nan bida awor ta un tipico bida di school na America. School henter siman, pero durante fin di siman un wega di bala, un baile of un reunion di club di e school. De vez en cuando un cine, of un anochi dilanti aparato di television di familia Forgan.

E bida aki ta un cambio distinto for di nan bida anterior na Aruba, pero e ta un bida cu eventualmente lo pone nan regresa nan isla nativo mehor prepará pa combati cu e problemanan di nan crecimiento pa ser hende grandi.



BEFORE a crucial Yankee-Indian game, the boys met Cleveland pitcher Bob Hooper, cousin of W. H. Meskill of the LVS.

PROMER cu un di e vital weganan di Yankee-Indian, e hobennan a cerra conocí cu Bob Hooper, pitcher di Cleveland y prima di W. H. Meskill di LVS.



THE scholarship winners discuss plans for their year at Allentown High School with Harold Atwood, manager of the Overseas Personnel Office, and Mr. Quick.

E GANADORNAN di beca ta discuti cu Harold Atwood, gerente di Oficina di Personal Ultramar, y Sr. Quick plannan pa nan anja na Allentown High School.



DEAR to the heart of all young men is food. Here Hendrik and Loreto sample the menu of the Esso Employees Dining Room with Mr. Quick and the restaurant manager.

UN ALEGRIA pa corazon di tur hoben ta cuminda. Aki Hendrik y Loreto ta purba menu di Esso Employees Dining Room cu Sr. Quick y gerente di e restaurant.